Tennessee Agricultural Statistics Service

Farm Facts

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2001 Meat Animals Production, Disposition, and Income

Tennessee: The 2001 gross income from cattle, calves, hogs, and pigs for Tennessee totaled $462 million, down 5 percent from 2000. By species, gross income from cattle and calves decreased 2 percent, and hogs and pigs declined 25 percent.

Cattle and calves accounted for 90 percent of the total gross income, while hogs and pigs accounted for 10 percent. Production increased for cattle and calves, while prices declined slightly; hogs and pigs production decreased, while prices were up marginally.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves decreased from $416 million in 2000 to $410 million in 2001. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 560 million pounds in 2001, compared to 569 million pounds in 2000. The annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was $65.00, a decrease of $0.20 from 2000. For calves, the annual average price dropped $0.50 to $94.30 per 100 pounds.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled $45.9 million, a decrease of 25 percent from the 2000 total of $61.3 million. Marketings decreased to 102 million pounds in 2001, 30 percent below 2000's total of 145 million pounds. Annual average price per 100 pounds live weight increased to $43.00 in 2001 from $41.00 in 2000.

United States: The 2001 gross income from cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs for the U.S. totaled $53.7 billion, up 1 percent from 2000. Gross income rose for hogs and pigs, but fell for calves and calves and sheep and lambs. Hogs and pigs increased 6 percent, while cattle and calves and sheep and lambs decreased 1 and 15 percent, respectively.

Total 2001 cash receipts from marketings of meat animals increased 1 percent to $53.3 billion. Cattle and calves accounted for 76 percent of this total, hogs and pigs 23 percent, and sheep and lambs 1 percent. Production increased for hogs and pigs, but decreased for both cattle and calves and sheep and lambs. Average prices were up from 2000 levels for cattle and calves, hogs and pigs, and sheep while lambs showed a decrease.

Cattle and Calves: Cash receipts from marketings of cattle and calves decreased from $40.7 billion in 2000 to $40.4 in 2001, a 1 percent decline. All cattle and calf marketings totaled 55.3 billion pounds in 2001, down 4 percent from 2000. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for cattle was $71.30 an increase of $2.70 from 2000. For calves, the annual average price increased $2.00 to $106.00.

Hogs and Pigs: Cash receipts from hogs and pigs totaled $12.5 billion during 2001, up 6 percent from 2000. Marketings increased to 26.9 billion pounds in 2001, up 1 percent from 2000. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight increased $2.00 to $44.30 in 2001.

Sheep and Lambs: Cash receipts from marketings of sheep and lambs in 2001 were $398 million, down 15 percent from 2000. Marketings declined 1 percent to 641 million pounds. The U.S. annual average price per 100 pounds live weight for sheep increased from $34.30 in 2000 to $34.60 in 2001 while for lambs, the annual average price decreased $12.90 to $66.90.

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Cattle and Calves: Production and Income, Tennessee and U.S., 2000 and 2001

Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States	
		2000 [1]	2001	2000 [1]	2001
		Thousands			
Production [2]	Pounds	549,497	557,697	42,841,607	42,365,499
Marketings [3]	Pounds	569,200	559,825	57,396,089	55,349,459
Value of production	Dollars	388,688	396,475	28,391,942	29,267,264
Cash receipts [4]	Dollars	416,110	409,572	40,711,031	40,439,864
Value of home consumption	Dollars	5,413	5,511	366,744	362,803
Gross income	Dollars	421,523	415,083	41,077,775	40,802,667

[1] Revised. [2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. [3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. [4] Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.

Hogs and Pigs: Production and Income, Tennessee and U.S., 2000 and 2001

Item	Unit	Tennessee		United States	
		2000 [1]	2001	2000 [1]	2001
		Thousands			
Production [2]	Pounds	133,856	94,515	25,730,208	25,936,846
Marketings [3]	Pounds	145,185	102,065	26,715,965	26,893,235
Value of production [5]	Dollars	54,070	40,850	10,817,518	11,442,771
Cash receipts [4] [5]	Dollars	61,255	45,929	11,803,046	12,455,790
Value of home consumption	Dollars	734	739	34,720	35,711
Gross income	Dollars	61,989	46,668	11,837,776	12,491,501

[1] Revised. [2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. [3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. [4] Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter. [5] Includes allowance for higher average price of state inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.

U.S. Prices Received: The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in May was 98, based on 1990-92=100, up 3 points (3.2 percent) from the revised April index. Higher prices for broilers, potatoes, hogs, and oranges more than offset lower prices for lettuce, cattle, milk, and cucumbers. The seasonal change in the mix of commodities farmers sell often affects the overall index. Higher marketings for cantaloupe, grapes, sweet corn, and peaches more than offset decreased marketings of cattle, milk, apples and asparagus. Compared with May last year, the All Farm Products Index was down 10 points (9.3 percent). Lower prices for broilers, hogs, cattle, and cucumbers more than offset higher prices for potatoes, strawberries, corn, and soybeans. The Food Commodities Index increased by 4.3 percent over last month to 97, but was 11.8 percent below last year.

Prices Received by Farmers: Tennessee & U.S., May 2002 with Comparisons

Commodity	Unit	**Tennessee**			**United States**		
		May 2001[1]	April 2002[1]	May 2002[2]	May 2001[1]	April 2002[1]	May 2002[2]
		Dollars Per Unit					
Winter Wheat	bu.	2.44	N/A	---	2.93	2.75	2.72
Corn	bu.	2.39	2.25	2.25	1.82	1.91	1.97
Cotton Lint	lb.	.454	.267	.262[3]	.409	.293	.275[3]
Soybeans	bu.	4.49	4.59	4.65	4.33	4.47	4.62
All beef cattle	cwt.	68.80	60.40	60.40	73.60	67.20	66.10
Steers/heifers	cwt.	86.00	74.00	74.00	77.40	70.60	69.30
Cows	cwt.	43.00	40.00	40.00	43.70	40.10	40.20
Calves	cwt.	98.00	86.00	87.00	111.00	100.00	98.90

[1] Entire month. [2] Mid-month. [3] Based on purchases first half of month.

Milk Production, Disposition, and Income, Tennessee, 1997-2001

Item		Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Milk Cows and Production of Milk and Milkfat on Farms:							
No. of Milk Cows on Farms[1]		Thousands	113	105	97	95	92
Per Milk Cow - Milk		Pounds	14,239	14,295	14,608	14,789	14,511
Per Milk Cow - Milkfat		Pounds	508	520	536	544	530
Percentage of Fat In All Milk Produced		Percent	3.57	3.64	3.67	3.68	3.65
Total Milk		Mil. Lbs.	1,609	1,501	1,417	1,405	1,335
Total Milkfat		Mil. Lbs.	57.4	54.6	52.0	51.7	48.7
Milk Utilized							
Fed To Calves[2]		Mil. Lbs.	8	10	6	4	4
Used For Milk, Cream and Butter[3]		Mil. Lbs.	1	1	1	1	1
Value[4]		Thous. Dol.	141	159	158	138	162
Average Returns							
Per 100 Lbs. of Milk		Dollars	14.10	15.90	15.80	13.80	16.20
Per Lb. of Milkfat		Dollars	3.95	4.37	4.31	3.75	4.44
Milk Marketed As Whole Milk		Mil. Lbs.	1,600	1,490	1,410	1,400	1,330
Cash Receipts From Marketings		Thous. Dol.	225,600	236,910	222,780	193,200	215,460
Gross Farm Income From Dairy Products[5]		Thous. Dol.	225,741	237,069	222,938	193,338	215,622
Farm Value of All Milk Produced[6]		Thous. Dol.	226,869	238,659	225,303	193,890	216,720

[1] Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh. [2] Excludes milk sucked by calves. [3] Milk used on farm where produced. [4] Valued at average returns per 100 lbs. of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream. [5] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption and farm churned butter. [6] Includes value of milk fed to calves and value of used on farm for milk, cream and butter.

Hired Workers and Wage Rates Up 6 Percent From a Year Ago

There were 1.08 million hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches during the week of April 7-13, 2002, up 6 percent from a year ago. There were 890,000 workers hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 189,000 workers. Migrant workers accounted for 8.8 percent of the April hired work force compared with 8.9 percent in April 2001. The migrant worker percent of hired workers will be discontinued after this report. Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage rate of $8.83 per hour during the April 2002 survey week, up 52 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of $8.06 per hour, up 45 cents from last April. Livestock workers earned $8.43 per hour compared with $8.01 a year earlier. The Field and Livestock worker combined wage rate was up 44 cents from last year.

Number of hours worked averaged 40.2 hours for hired workers during the survey week, unchanged from a year ago. The largest increases in number of hired farm workers over last year occurred in California, Lake (Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin), Northeast II (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), Appalachian I (North Carolina and Virginia), and Corn Belt II (Iowa and Missouri) regions.

Mild weather in California promoted field crop, fruit and vegetable, and seasonal activities, unlike the drier conditions in 2001, which reduced planted acres and demand for labor. In the Lake region, weather was generally more favorable for agricultural work this April. In addition to field work, dairy, poultry, hog, and equine operations continued to be active. Spring work activities got an earlier start in the Northeast and Appalachian I regions because of the mild weather. Despite isolated showers across much of the Corn Belt II region, more days were suitable for field work this year and work activities were in full swing. The largest decreases in number of hired farm workers, from a year ago, were in the Southern Plains (Oklahoma and Texas), Florida, Corn Belt I (Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio), Appalachian II (Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia), and Mountain II (Colorado, Nevada, and Utah).

Field activities in the Southern Plains region slowed as much needed rain drenched northern areas of Texas and Oklahoma. A wet week across much of Florida, Corn Belt I, and Appalachian II regions also limited field activities. Mild weather in the Mountain II region advanced work activities ahead of normal with fewer workers working longer hours. Primary activities included seeding small grains, fertilizing, field preparations for row crop planting, tending to cattle and sheep, and nursery activities. Hired farm worker wage rates were above a year ago in all regions. The largest increases occurred in the Mountain II, Mountain III (Arizona and New Mexico) and Appalachian I regions. The higher wages resulted from fewer low paid seasonal workers on the payrolls during the survey week.

April Egg Production: U.S. egg production totaled 7.08 billion during April 2002, down slightly from last year. Production included 5.99 billion table eggs and 1.09 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.03 billion were broiler-type and 62.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during April 2002 averaged 336 million, slightly lower than the average number of layers during April 2001. April egg production per 100 layers was 2,109 eggs, slightly higher than the 2,106 eggs in April 2001.

Layers and Eggs: Layers on Hand and Eggs Produced by State and United States, During April 2001 and 2002 for Selected States

Selected States	Table Egg Layers in Flocks 30,000 or more		All Layers [1]		Eggs per 100 for All Layers [1]	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	Thousands				Number	
Alabama	2,873	2,462	10,344	10,232	1,895	1,857
Arkansas	4,605	4,719	14,637	15,255	1,954	1,862
Georgia	11,892	10,787	21,503	20,438	2,014	2,031
North Carolina	3,348	3,057	11,333	11,320	1,844	1,855
All Other States [2]	248,761	248,109	279,322	278,550	2,139	2,148
United States	271,479	269,134	337,139	335,795	2,106	2,109

[1] Includes all layers and eggs produced in both table egg and hatching egg flocks regardless of size. [2] Tennessee included in other states.

U.S. Livestock Slaughter: Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.90 billion pounds in April, up 11 percent from the 3.51 billion pounds produced in April 2001 and a new record high for April. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.95 million head, up 9 percent from April 2001. The average live weight was 1,227 pounds, up 41 pounds from April a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 82,000 head, up 10 percent from April 2001. The average live weight was 327 pounds, down 13 pounds from April a year ago. Hog kill totaled 8.43 million head, 8 percent above April 2001. The average live weight was 267 pounds, up 2 pounds from April a year ago. Sheep slaughter totaled 278,300 head, 4 percent below last year. The average live weight was 138 pounds, down 2 pounds from April a year ago.

Livestock Slaughter[1]: United States, April 2001 and 2002

Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds		Pounds	
Cattle	2,714	2,948	3,218,029	3,618,324	1,186	1,227
Calves	74	82	25,254	26,790	340	327
Hogs	7,837	8,428	2,073,307	2,253,829	265	267
Sheep & lambs	291	278	40,613	38,352	140	138

[1] Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter).

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